Businces Notices.

THROAT DISEASES .- "We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would com mend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hourseness resulting from cold."-[Congregationalist, Boston.

MOTH AND FRECKLES. MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should we Prinn's celebrated Moth and Freckles Lotton. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Prinn Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-at., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price. \$7.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.,

offer for sule Diamonds. In carst Gold Watches, Chains, all kinds of Jawelky, English Sterling Silver Ware, et a small per centage over actual manufacturing cost. "MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER." the st in use; two articles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressing of Rectore. For sale by all druggists. Charles N. Chittinston, le agent. No. 38 Sixth-ave.

AT EVERDELL'S, NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS AND

BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE-The best in the world; OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, dot tor, or medicine. Sent postar-onld on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. W.York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. —Seat postage paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Footz. No. 1.150 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the pop-

DAY BY DAY the stock of first-class imported and home-designed FANCY HATS for Ladies, Misses and Infants receive important additions at GRNE'S, No. 513 Broadway. AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.
Elegant Cold Pressed Curricu and at Home Camps and Billier.
The Patent Cold Pressed Tuck Wedding Envelope.

"Hts soam is stronger and less liable to rip in use over, than the Lock-stick."—I "Sugar's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing to the kinds of stillcles on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway.

DB. L. A NOWARDWAY. DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures

Wart cases solicited. Call HELMBOLD, No. 549 Broadway ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO. 8. FIRST PREMIUM Lock Stirch Sewing-Machines, No. 541 Brondway, Highest pre-mium New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1896.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE is universally OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, HEADACHE, Flatu-lence, Sour fining and every form of todigestion are cored by Dr. Han-RISON'S PERIPTALTIC LOZZNORS. Soid everywhere. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestautst. Phila.; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 tersen st., Boston. Avoid fraudolent imitistions of his nateuts. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufecture, Groven & Baken Sewing Machine Company, No. 455 Broadings.

Boy's, Youth's, and Children's Clothing .-

Largest assortment and finest Goods in this country. RROKAW STROTHERS, Nos. 24 Fourth-we, and 67 Lafavette-pisc 2. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

keeps it glossy and from fal ing out; removes daudroff; the fine t dressing used. Sold by Rushrox No. 10 Astor House and druggles.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTAINS, Monthly and Suspensory BARRAGES, the best and cheapent in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. Surs-woods No. 5th Proglessy. AT GIMBREDE'S, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, the

Double Guns, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.

J. & J. Haran, No. 183 Howers. NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION-By H. A. GOUGE, iliustrated occurs pampillet of 42 pages. Sent free by muil. Address
II. A. Gargar. No. 254 Broadway, N. Y. THE Howe SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .-Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned, The Hown Machine Co., No. 139 Broadway, New-York,

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACRINE and DUTTORROLE MACRINE No. 625 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Carries Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FINEST OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS ever seen

REGRAW EROTHERS. Nos. 34 Fourthorse, and 62 Ley/systee-place.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUXE most be handed in To Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PENDING CANVASS. William H. Gleason has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 1st District (Queens County), New-York.

New-York.

A rousing Republican meeting was held in Cuba, Allegany County, lately. Col, N. W. Daniels of Lodisiana and the Hon. Hamilton Ward were the principal speakers.

This district is safe to poll a Radical majority next month.

nominated Henry O. Checsebro of Canandagus as can-didate for Congress. Wm. H. Kelsey is the Republican

The Hon. Robert Gilchrist has accepted the nomination for Congress from the Vth New-Jersey District.

On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found Law Intelligence, Dramatic Items, a Mormon Colony in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn News, Commercial Matters, Market Reports, and severa items of importance.

Among the shipwrecks caused on our coast by the Equinox, the loss of the steamship Evening Star is un! usually appalling, and will be to many in this city a personal calamity. Three hundred lives were lost, yet there is hone that additional names will be added to the list of the saved.

The Catholic Conneil continues its session at Baltimore, but the proceedings are for the present secret.

The President has appointed November 29, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

At the shameful riot in Cairo, which broke up the Union meeting addressed by the Southern loyalists, the streets were noisy long after midnight with hurrahs for Andrew Johnson, and cheers for Jeff. Davis. During the disturbance in front of the theater, cries came from the crowd, "Take down that Yankee flag." In a like spirit in a riot last Saturday in Indiana the Robel flag was raised and the Union men driven out of the county.

REMEMBER THE REGISTRY!

Tuesday of next week (Oct. 16th) is the day fixed by law for the official registration of the legal voters re siding within each election or poll district throughout our State. In those districts only which polled over 400 votes last November, the registering officers will sit also throughout the following day; but it is best to have the voters registered, so far as possible, on the former day.

This can be very generally effected if due attention be given to the subject now. We entreat our friends in each election district throughout the State to commence forthwith the preparation of a list, 1. Of the voters last year who have since died, or migrated, so that their names should now be stricken from the register; 2. Of all who have, by immigration, or coming of age, naturalization or otherwise, become legal voters within the year, so that their names are now to be added to the register; 3. Of those who were legal voters last year, but failed to vote; and agree on some one who will present these lists to the registering board next Tuesday morning. In this City, a new register is to be made in each district; elsewhere, the register of last year is to be revised by adding and subtracting as above. The end in either case is the formation of an alphabetical list of those persons, and those only, who are legally entitled to vote this year. And we exhort our friends in each district to take as much pains to register the names of those who will vote against us as of these who will vote with us. A perfect register of the legal voters only is of itself a triumph for our side; because registration was demanded by us and enacted at our re-

legal voter who is embarrassed, when he offers his vote, by finding his name incorrectly registered or not at all, blames us for it; he has been told we de vised the registry on purpose to deprive legal voters of their rights, and his annoyance gives color to that charge. Let us all resolve and work to have the ragisters of our several districts perfect next Tuesday night if possible; so that all that remains to be done will be more routine and formality. With a perfect registry and fair voting, it is impossible that we should not be overwhelmingly triamphant.

Republican-Uniousts at the County seats and in the wide-awake townships! be entreated to look now | press of Prussia to represent as the true expression of to this matter of registration, and see that our friends in each election district of your County shall have prepared, before this week closes, a perfect list of the additions to and subtractions from the register thereof | Kingdom of Prussia may now be said to be composed to be made on Tuesday next!

The N. V. Times renews its appeal for an armed intervention by our Covernment, in the internal polities of Mexico by assertions and arguments which, if they had been devised expressly to justify the French intervention, could not have been made more apt and forcible. That Mexico is a political volcano-that civil discord and amerchy are elements of her moral constitution, and not to be clinfinated save by foreign authority and foreign bayonets-these are the substantial bases and justifications of Napoleon's conquest and Maximilian's empire. Our Government has uniformly held foreign into gue and intervention to be the cause rather than the cure of Mexican convulsion and impotence. Yet The Times, assuming that Max is about to escape to Europe, says:

Max is about to escape to Europe, says:

"The old Mexican factions are becoming more rampant than
ever. The leaders descry the approach of their opportunity.
They hall not the coming liberation of their country from a
foreign yoke; not the opportunity to join their hands and energies in a common effort to seems for Mexico a government,
worthy of civilization, but the charge of graiffying their ambitions, and reimangerating the nucleosized riot and hoody
reverly which formerly combined them to satisfacther hist for
power and plunder. There are strends these principal parties
in the field, with a series of lessor facilions, and behind these we
see other parties reach to a many mass our is the way is a little

-We appeal to every intelligent mind in support

of the truth that the above are Louis Napoleon arguments for intervention, with so wee the change of a letter. We are urged to repeat an experiment which has just failed-to repeat it under circumstances far less favorable than those which greeted our prederasors. For Max, is a capable and politic rules; he has been naturalized a Mexican; he is connected by birth or marriage with most of the royal houses of Europe he had the special countenance of Austria and the Pope, and the open, effective, moral and material support of France; and yet he has failed to conciliate or to subdue his adversaries. Yet we are asked to take his place, and attempt to do with twenty thousand men what he has failed to do with fifty thousand; to decide between the rival dubious claims of Junrez, Ortega, Santa Anna and "others;" and to pour out money unattainable. For Juarez is not now "Const tutional President," whatever he may have been; and we could not take the part of one of these pretenders to authority without incurring the hostility of all the rest. If "the everlasting anarchy maintained by a desperate crew of usurping chiefs" is about to be This district is safe to poll a Radical majority next mount.

The Democrats of the Xth District (Rockland County) hold a meeting on the 18th to nominate a candidate for Congress. There are three aspirants in the field; the Hon. William Radley, Judge Suffern, and Mr. C. P. Hoffman. A lively time is anticipated.

The Democrats of the XXVth New-York District have the Democrats of the XXVth New-York District have half of our sorely tried tax-payers, we insist that our half of our sorely tried tax-payers, we insist that our Government shall let Mexico alone.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, it is said, has offered to expend \$1,000,000 in erecting dwellings for the poor of our City, provided the City shall give the ground whereupon to build them. The houses, we infer, are to be leased for whatever rents they will command, and the net income constantly applied to the building of more habitations, carefully adopted to the needs and means of the industrious Poor.

The gift is a noble one, and its object most de serving. Wretched habitations are here a fruitful ource of vice, crime, disease and death. There are many more thieves, burglar, drunkards and lost women in our City than there would be if honest industry were amply supplied with decent, commodious dwellings at reasonable rates.

Our tenement houses are, for the most part, libels on Christianity and the Nineteenth Century. They are as inconvenient and unhealthy as they could well be made. They seem calculated to destroy all instincts of modesty, delicacy, decency and cleaniness. That portion of our workers who can afford to live five to ten miles from their work may be quite comfortably and cheaply housed; but most of the poor whose avocations confine them to the lower half of this island are lodged abominably. Mr. Stewart's philanthropy has taken an excellent direction, and we trust it may serve as an encouragement to others.

We hope, therefore, that he has not determined (a is reported) that his generous gift shall be expended in building small houses for the accommodation of separate families. He might as rationally buy or hire five hundred stores for the transaction of his dry goods business. The great economies which distinguish our age are achieved in an opposite direction. An edifice covering a block 400 by 250 feet, or thereabout, six stories high, with a single entrance from the street, a man and wife keeping the door and supervising everything, with lodgings in the attic for virtuous, industrious single women only at very moderate rates. and all the modern appliances of gas, hot air, hoistways, &c., &c., with a promenade on the roof, a children's play-ground in the center, and a common sitting and reading-room for all the inmates, would afford comfortable house-room for more people than could be sheltered on a hundred separate city lots at a like cost, while the comforts of the spacious edifice would be immeasurably the greater. We beg Mr. Stewart not to decide this point until he shall have considered plans and estimates (which shall be forthcoming) for an edifice which will afford at once pleasant, commodious homes for at east a thousand persons, suggestion and incitement to the capitalists and philanthropists of other cities, and an ornament and honor to this emporium of the

We are earnestly desirous of recognizing every loyal movement in the South, but when we find the Legislature of Texas opposing a candidate for United States Senator upon the ground that he was loyal to the Union in 1861, and declaring that no one should be elected who did not sympathize fully with the Request, while our adversaries have for it the proverbial bellion, we cannot think that Texas show affection of the Old Serpent for holy water. Any to help make laws for the United States. bellion, we cannot think that Texas should be trusted

and Frankfort to Prussia has, at length, become an accomplished fact, the royal decree which proclaims the fact having been promulgated. The treaties with Bayaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, the full text of which has been published in THE TRIBUNE, secure to Prussia some further addition of territory and population.

The approxition of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau

As regards Schleswig-Holstein, the retrocession of a part of Northern Schleswig to Denmark has, of late, again become doubtful, because at several meetings in Northern Schleswig, which it pleases the ministerial popular opinion, protests against any partition of the duchy have been adopted. At all events, the retrocession, if any takes place, will be small, and the

	nhabitants.
Old Kingdom of Prazala	19,304,813
Form T Kingdom of Hauover	1,923,492
Sehleswig	
Holstein	- 9000,0000
House Cassel	745,063
Nasser	469,341
Frankfart	01,180
Portion of Hesse-Darmstadt (about)	60,000
Portion of Bayaria (about)	20,000
	-
Total	TT 182 582

The peace with the Kingdom of Saxony has not yet been concluded. Strongly supported by foreign influence, that little kingdom makes to the Prussian demands a stubborn resistance. It is, however, hardly doubtful that in the end the principal demands of Prassia will have to be conceded.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE NATIONAL EX-PENSES.

The Joint Committee of Congress upon Retrenchment has adopted a new method of investigating the extravagance and extortion which are presumed to exist in the Government departments, and one which, we think, will scarcely satisfy the power which appointed the Committee. It has sent to a number of the United States officers in this city, and we presume in other places, a blank circular, including 25 questions in regard to the lawful compensation of each officer, his emoluments, the possibility of fraud, the extent of political assessments, etc. These he is requested to answer, and it is there that the point comes in. Will they be answered?

Just so far as the expenses of any official are honest and legal, this circular will be filled up honestly; but wherever fraud or extravagance is practiced, it is too much to expect the culprits to make voluntary conession. The object in appointing the committee was to diminish the public expenses by striking off all that are unnecessary or illegal, and that object is not likely to be obtained by letter-writing. Not to wrong the Committee, howev r, we quote their circular, from which it will be seen that this cheap mode of investigating is not necessarily final:

gating is not necessarily final:

"Sm: The Joint Select Committee on Retreachment of pointed by the two Houses of Compress of its late massion, have authorized in a to indirect to you the inclosed questions relating to the interference of the region that you fill as a masser thereto, of you carliest contemporation for the new lates of the region of t

From the latimation that full answers may prevent further it a stigation, we infer that the Committee, in all unusul factory cases, are prepared to personally examine witnesses; and the sooner they resume that plan, and abandon the present method, the better it will be for the Government.

This is the season of Cattle-Shows, or to speak o them with more respectful propriety, of Agricultural Fairs. They serve to remind us of the advance of the farmer in the honest, not the poetical estimation of ment of a calling always honorable. For thousands of years the world took it for granted that the rustic must be far behind the setone population in all qualilike water for an end which experience has proved ties of intelligence and refinement, and these very a ligetimes imply a difference in good manners alto-gether in favor of the dwellers in towns. Parmers, outside of celogues, were "clod-hoppers," "villaies, "chaw-bacons;" and the millinery be fizzenment of the pasteral poets made country-folk at best but artificial objects of sound critical contempt. It was thought a break down the Freedmen's Bureau, and show that renewed, its extirpation from a country so vau, so wonderful thing that Diocletian should prefer the the Southern States were only joking when they reinaccessible, so arid, so slenderly productive of food, culture of cabbages to the power and the pleasures of belled, and were all the white loyal to the Union. In as Mexico, will require many more than twenty thou. the palace—so wonderful that the world has talked a speech made by him at Toledo, in May, 1865, he sand men, with countless millions of money. On be- about it ever since. There has been no end of admi- said: plow to be made Dictator; but we turn farmers into senators and senators into farmers every year, convert large landed proprietors into major-generals, and find the growers of turnips and potatoes acceptable contributors to the monthly magazines.

There was, it cannot be doubted, a tendency in the old farming life to stolidity, to a coarseness of the earth earthy, to the mechanical mediocrity of dull routine, and to a contempt for the polished pursuits of literature and art. Unfortunately, this coarse selfsufficiency also extended to a contempt for scientifie discoveries, to a foolish distrust of real improvements, to anything out of the usual and time-honored cours of plowing clumsily, reaping painfully, exhausting body and soul and soil, all three together, by a bigoted adherence to the ways of the forefathers. The farmer was a thrifty, hardworking peasant, with his chief pleasures alimentary; and his boys and girls (it is not to be wondered at) ran away to the cities to become brokers and the wives of brokers, merchants, milliners-anything but the weary drudges of the field and

the dairy. A modern Agricultural Fair proves how all this has been changed. The material improvement is marvelus as shown in the increased production, in delicate fruit, in gigantic vegetables, in golden butter, and in stock advanced almost to perfection. This is to be referred to that simple principle of competition without which the world would cease to move, or would only retrograde. The prizes bestowed are something; but they are too small to be regarded in the light of remuneration; they are like the cross of the soldier, or the simple certificate of merit which the school-boy proudly carries home. The moral advantage is that the farmer sees what has been achieved, and is fired with an honorable ambition to equal or to excel. What Jones has done in the way of pigs, or Smith accomplished in the way of pumpkins, Brown feels that he can do-and does it. But above all, in the solemnity, if we may say so, of the occasion, in the ability of the addresses and their subject matter, in the judicial estimate of the merits of the exhibitors, in the general pomp and circumstance of the whole festive affair, the farmer feels that the importance of his profession is admitted, that its dignity is respected. and that it is recognized as the calling of all others with which the world is utterly unable to dispense without lapsing into barbarism or experiencing a vast amount of social suffering. He comes in contact with all his fellow-farmers of the county; he gives them the ripe result of his experience, and he carries off their own in turn. In the sharp collision of many minds, all working in one direction, there is always a birth of new ideas and a regeneration of old ones. The Agricultural Fairs are the Farners in Council, and the Parmers are the Conscript Fathers of the Republic.

Another great gain arises from the circumstances of the time. We have just emerged from a long and wasteful war. This did not, it is true, immediately interrupt our peaceful pursuits; we were spared the mortification and distress of neighboring ravage and raid; but the work of the agricultural population was, to a certain extent, interrupted, and for a time its quiet monotony may have seemed inglorious. However we may regard it, we must come back to it, and pursue it more steadily than ever. The task now

If anybody doubts this, let him ask himself what all Northern and Western State, and knock from under our greenbacks and bank notes and other public securities would be worth if all our arable land were to-morrow to be stricken with sterility? The manufacturers will pay their share, but the ability of the manufacturers to pay anything depends upon the ability of the farmer to raise corn and of the grazier to supply meat. So, after all our calculations, we come back to Mother Earth at last. The sooner we can triple or quadruple our production, the speedier will be the reduction of taxes and the payment of the national debt. From the weight of an irredeemable paper currency the farmer must take the lead in rescuing the nation. Our solvency is in his fields and

These are purely practical considerations. Some thing might be said of the advantages of innocent recreation; of the bright holidays coming, with their healthy influences. When the year is most glorious, and the skies, cool but still sunny, look down upon the blue valleys and the parti-colored forests, the smooth well-reaped meadows and the fields full of yellow stubble, the good farmer and all his family have carned a season of rest and these few days dedicated to sight-seeing. He will go back to his farm with new ideas, new ambitions, and new knowledge; and every successful Agricultural Exhibition is a sure portent that the next and the next will be better and

It is the pistol which establishes the elective fran chise in Texas. The qualification of a voter is service in the Rebel army during the war and hearty support of Johnson's policy. The "unreconstructed" villains of that State, reckless by character and boldly frank from the freedom and security of their geographical position, blurt out a new policy of the unwhipped Secessionists, and a new peril to the country "We have learned something by this war," they say; "we have got a new wrinkle on our horns. Had the South refused to go into the Presidential election in 1860, and instead of that, passed ordinances of secession and perfected the Confederacy, Bucha um would have recognized it, and secession would have been accomplished before Lincoln was inaugurated. You d-d nigger-worshiping Yanks ar'n't out of the bush yet! We have a South ern man in the White House and a bolder man than Buchanan." Bowig-knifing and pistoling friends, prepare yourselves for peace. The October and November elections will save Texas as well as the nation. Among other blessings, they will in time give your State impartial suffrage, and that will make you loyal within twenty-four hours, and unstrap the revolvers from every man of you. Wait, and you will see the healing power and glory of Freedom.

Of course the Constitutional Amendments will be adopted by the South, and the pacification of the country inaugurated, if the policy of the People's Congress is resolutely sustained by the People and the President checked in his mad career of revolutionary disturbance. Telegrams like the following from States lately in rebellion have become frequent in the last four weeks:

Fromit eat Southerners just from the North report that the Frominent Southerners just from the North report that the popular sentiment is entirely sith Congress, and this creates much alarm among the pelidicians. The Picayone has changed its editor, and it is understood that it will in the future advacate the immediate adoption of the Congressian, almost Amendment. The Rec also gives the Amendment a tacit support."

Hurry up the happy day which shall see a reunited and a pacified country! We especially invoke the merchants of this great commercial city to give their best endeavors to settle immediately and forever the miserable strife which among its other evils has unsettled trade, made credits to the South insecure, retarded industry there, has alarmed Northern capital and stopped its flow to the unreconstructed States for investment in mining, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises. Your interest in giving a cettled policy to the country is supreme. The People, beyond all doubt, are inflexibly determined that that policy shall be the one which they have declared hrough their Congress. Accept it, and help to establish it. It will give quiet to the whole country, restore friendly relations, revive business, and invigorate the production of national wealth.

Gen. Steedman was a little more than a year ago another man from the Steedman who did his best to

Suid:

"There is one point which strikes me as necessary to be well understood and recognized as a preliminary to reconstruction—and that is the right of the gallant colored become of the war to here a case and a sate in the work. The plans of the President and his claimet on the subject are not yet fully developed to the public but of I kings amplising of Andrew Johnson, he will never consent that the man who has borne arms in defense of the Government—though as black as black can be—shall be degraded by a refusal of vielt rights. You all know I never was a great lover of the negro; but I must not be unwilling to do him justice and the more particularly should I avoid injustice, when I know the services he has readered us. After trusting him on the picket line—after employing him as a scout—after deeming him fit to bear arms for our defense on the battle-field, shall vervious him the privilege of the hallochox I and I so, in tiof a ratio, and I so provide the refusal, you can never establish Federal authority without the constant presence of Federal bayonets."

He need yet stronger language in speaking of the

He used yet stronger language in speaking of the right of the Government to fix the terms upon which the Rebel States should be admitted:

In Rener States should be admitted;

I want the Government never to let go its grasp until it cut take the whole monster into its own hands beyond all doubt—and when our authority becomes established—when State Governments are reorganized—when representatives are sent to Congress and to the Senate under the advice of loyal and, good men, do not forget to give the black man the right of pronouncing an opinion as to how far the elective franchics should be given to those who have borne arms against the Government.

Since that day the loyalty of the freedmen has not wavered, but how mighty is the change in Gen. Steedman and Andrew Johnson.

An article in Blackwood's Magazine incidentally mentions a fact in British politics which marks an important difference between popular representation in a Republic and under a monarchy. It says:

a Republic and under a monarchy. It says:

"Everybody who has any practical knowledge must know that the further one ascends the social scale the less importance generally does the peasessor of the franchise give to his vote. It may be wrong, very wrong, and unparticle—probably it is so—but still this is the fact. Great, rich, educated, and in tellectual communities suffer themselves all over the country to be represented in Parliament by men elected by the publicans and small shopkeepers of their respective districts. Except in a rare public crisis, or in a case which personally interests themselves, few men of intelligence and education take any trouble about their individual votes. If they are sufficiently ambitions and self-denying and leisurely to think of going into Parliament themselves, or if they are sufficiently ambitions and self-denying and leisurely to think of going into Parliament themselves, or if they are sufficiently of the somebody else who entertains that intention, the personal motive is strong enough to rouse them, but the mere gratication or duty of exercising the franchise is one which experience proves does not very deeply affect the higher classes of English electors."

ectors."
If this is so it is because the franchise in Great Britain has not been sufficiently extended to enable the interests of the many to balance those of the few. The "higher classes of English electors" have no reason to care for the result of elections in which their privileges are not involved, and coolly contemplate the struggles of what they call the mob. An aristocracy vested with rights which are above the voice of the people to confirm or abridge, may well afford to await a direct attack before making an energetic defense. But in our Republic every man has a personal interest in the Government, and the greater his fortune the deeper may be his interest in the poli-

For several days after the intelligence was received in South Carolina of the thundering majority with which Maine sustained Congress against the warfare of the President, The Charleston News and The Mercury were significantly silent. When comment came on the great political fact, see the vindication of the wisdom of the people's policy of reconstruction, as declared by their representatives in Congress' Each of those papers published leading editorials, intimating that the political situation would "compel" the President and the South to accept the Constitutional amendments as the "final adjustment" of the difficulties of reconstruction. In mercy to the deceived, misled and ruined before us is literally to farm ourselves out of debt. South, roll up our Congressional majorities in every

sectional hate, mortification and discontent the sole foundation on which they stand out with obstinate hope-the treasonable "policy" of Andrew Johnson.

When Johnson accepted his nomination as Vice President, he touched the heart of the country with this declaration; " If the man who gave his means to destroy the Government should be permitted to participate in the great work of reorganization, then all the precious blood so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled, and all our victories go for naught." Now he threatens to "kick out" every federal office-holder in the United States who does not support his policy of instantly admitting Rebels into Congress to settle the terms upon which they are to be received back into the Union. The people in their turn unquestionably will "kick" every officeholder in the country who does not support this policy, and will kick him hard too.

"A disunion Congress!" "An unconstitutional Congress!" "A Congress hanging on the verge of the Congress!" "A Congress hanging on the verge of the Government!" expectorated Andrew Johnson as he swung round the circle of suicidal speech-making. To get rid of this lawless and accursed body several hunddred Virginian and i Maryland Rebels have been imported into Pennsylvania to vote on Tuesday next.

17. D. J. Morrell 559 Robi. L. Johnston 559 Rob ported into Pennsylvania to vote on Tuesday next. The Police in Philadelphia last Saturday picked up and jugged one Sauruel Miller, an "unreconstructed" soldier of Stonewall Jackson's Division, who defiantly owned up that he was one of a "consignment of six' who had been sent up from Loudon County, Virginia, railroad-fare paid, to vote for Heister Clymer and some good Union Congressmen!

From all parts of Ohio we have cheerful letters. A correspondent at Columbus says: "Although the Unionists do not flatter themselves with the idea that they can carry the State at the coming election by the unprecedented majority of 1863, yet they will not be so far behind but that they will equal or exceed that received by Mr. Lincoln in 1864, which was 59,586. You may rest assured that this is no random guess, but is a statement based upon the estimates of safe and trustworthy judges-men who have not beretofore been far out of the way in making similar prophecies. Not one of them will place the figures lower than 50,000, while a few claim as high as 65,000 and 70,000."

Gov. Brownlow's theory of war, which has supplied so many Copperhead journals with a text for foolish sermons, was proposed only in reference to another rebellion. While the Torch-and-Turpentine policy is being discussed, it may be as well, perhaps, to quote Jefferson Davis on the subject. While on his way to Montgomery, to be inaugurated President of the Confederacy, Mr. Davis made frequent and violent denunciations of the North, and in one speech said:

nunciations of the North, and in one speech said:

"Your Border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within 60 days, as we be their only friends. England w 15 recognize us, and we have a glorious future before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn off by the tread of commerce. We will carry the war where it is easy to advance; where food for the sword and torch await our armies in the densely populated ciries; and though the enemy may come and spoil our crops, we can raise them as before, while they cannot sear the cities which took years of industry and millions of money to build."

The following paragraph seems to demand some sort of attention from those it inculpates:

sort of attention from those it inculpates:
PURSIONE JOHNSON AND THE FENIANS.—The Bandusky
Register states that in a speech in that city a few days ago, the
Hou, Joseph M. Root, late United States District-Attorney for
Northern Ohio, said he considered he was not breaking official
taith when he related one fact in regard to the Administration
and the Fenians, which occurred during the Canadian excitement. He, as District-Attorney, and Marshal Bild, received instructions from Washington to watch closely all organizations,
learn about the storage of arms, See, but in case of any attempted
expedition from Clerekard not to integers to present the more
ment and it was under vary. But, said the instructions, when
THE HOMES, EARS, STO, HAVE GONE A MILE ON TWO FROM THE
CITY, BLOW THEM UP! And it is known that for three or four
days the Fessenden lay in the Cuyahoga River, with steam up,
ready to execute this order.

two hours, talking of nothing but the "nigger," while the latter threatened civil war in Pennsylvania should Gen. Geary be elected. Not one word was said regarding the election of Clymer, as the defeat of that gentleman is admitted by the most prominent men of his party. Were the election one month distant it would require, the day after, an affidavit to prove that Heister Clymer had actually been a candidate for

on will build up a party that will enable them to overthrow the Union party of the loyal States, and John Taile. again dominate the country, or strike again and successfully for independence. The seed of a new civil war is wrapped up in every ballot cast for a Copperhead candidate for Congress.

Throughout all the South not one Union man sus tains Andrew Johnson's "policy." That of itself is an unanswerable, conclusive, startling argument. Among the hundreds of thousands of traitors North and South there is not one who does not sustain this "policy." Can any voter who yet hesitates about his duty to his country need more to decide him than the bare statement of these two facts?

The Rebels, repudiators on principle, have, in their new State constitutions, repudiated the Confederate war debt. They never would have paid it anyhow. But they have nowhere repudiated their purpose to make the United States pay it. On the contrary, the very first month that sees them, with their Copperhead allies, in a majority in Congress, will see that debt fastened

Precisely one of the issues forced upon us in the coming elections by Johnson's "policy" is, whether one white Rebel in South Carolina, like Wade Hampton, shall count as much at the polls and in Congress as three such New-York patriots as Peter Cooper, Ezra Cornell and Reuben E. Fenton.

We want guarantees, not promises, from Andrew Johnson's Rebel friends. Twenty months' trial of the Presidential agent of the "unreconstructed" has taught us the utter worthlessness of professions and promises made by unrepentant rebellion to loyalty. The country now demands Constitutional guarantees, and will take nothing less.

Does the right to make laws for the people of the United States reside in a Congress elected by the ballot, or in a President elected by a bullet !

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE. We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more, From Mississippi's winding stream, and from New-England's we leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children

dear.
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more If you look across the hill-tops that meet the Northern sky,

We are coming, Futher Abra'm, three hundred thousand more. If you look all up our valley, where the growing harvests shine, You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line; And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the

And leaving him to reap and sow, against their country's needs. And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door— We are coming, Father Abra'am, three hundred thousand more. You have called us, and we're coming by Riehmond's bloody tide.

To lay us down for Freedom's sake, our brothers bones beside;
Or from foul Treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderou

blade; And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade. Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone bef We are coming. Father Abra'm, three hundred thousan PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. Thomas and family, and Mr. Kottright. British Consul at Philadelphia, are at the Bre-voort House; Gov. Burnett of California and Judge aschal of Tema are at the Motropolitan Hotel.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

We give, as follows, a correct list of the tickets to be voted on to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, accompanying the vote at last election. Renominations are italicized:

PENNSYLVANIA. Rep. Union. Vote of 1863. Democrat. Vote of 1863.
Major Gen. J. W. Geary 200, 666. Heister Clymer. 224 1861.
Curtain's majority over Woodward in 1863, 25,15725.
Lincoln's majority over McCleilan in 1864, 20,075, Majority in 1865 for State Auditor, Gen. Hartranti, 22,660.

Republican Union Maj., 1964. Democratic.

1. Charles Gibbons.

2. Charles G'Neil.

3. Leonard Myers.

4. 447 John Hulme.

3. Leonard Myers.

4. 474 John Hulme.

5. Caleb N. Taylor.

6. Caleb N. Tayl 8. David J. Lincoln. 3,677 Nathaniel Pratt

9. Thoddens Sterens. 4,460 Samuel J. Heynolds. 10 Gan. Henry L. Cake. Dr. C. D. Glouninger 475

11. Gen. Wm. Lill; D. M. Van Anken. 6,22; 12. James Archbald. Charles Dennison. 515

13. Ulyses Mercur. 1,001 Wm. Ewel. 516

14. Geo. F. Miller. 527 W. K. Wilson. 2,506

15. Gen. R. H. Henderson. A. J. Glossbronner. 2,506

16. Gel. Hin. H. Kooatz. 63 McDowel Sharpe. 366

17. D. J. Morrell. 559 Robt. L. Johnston. 368

18. S. F. Wilson. 852 T. P. Wright. 368

19. Glenni W. Schoneld. 328 T. P. Wright. 368

10. Glenni W. Schoneld. 368 T. P. Wright. 368

10. Glenni W. Schoneld. 368 T. P. Wright. 368

10. Glenni W. Schoneld. 368

10. L. Johnston. 368

10. Glenni W. Schoneld. 368

11. P. Wright. 368

12. P. Wright. 368

13. P. Wright. 368

14. P. Wright. 368

15. P. Wright. 368

15. P. Wright. 368

16. P

> OHIO: STATE TICKET.

.... Wm. H. Smith.

| 182,439; Union majority, 34,771:
CONGRESS.	Union. Vote, 1864.	Democrat.	Vote, 1864.
1. Benj Egglesten	9,893	Geo. H. Pondleton	7,646
2. R. B. Hayes	10,425	Theodore Cock	347
3. Gen. R. C. Schenek	14,371	Durbin Ward	65
4. Win. Laurence	12,942	J. J. McKinney	45
5. Moscs B. Walker	8,967	Col. Wm. Mungen	66
6. R. W. Clarke	12,615	Col. Wm. Howard	16, 17
7. Sami I Shellabaryer	12,756	Thomas Miller	9,584
8. C. S. Hamilton	10,903	Col. Wm. P. Reid	8,985
9. R. B. Buckland	13,511	Thes. P. Finefrock	11,717
10. James M. Ashley	17,732	Gen. H. S. Comanager	10,90
11. John T. Wilson	11,761	Col. O. F. Moore	7,72
12. Wells S. Jones	11,349	P. Van Trump	12,96
13. Goldambus Delanton	11,761	Gen. G. W. Morgan	11,65
14. Martin Weller	12,844	John B. Young	10,31
15. T. E. Plants	12,847	Martin D Follett	1,55
16. John A. Bingham	12,377	C. H. Michenor	11,11
17. Eph. R. Eckley	12,738	Louis Schaefe	8,74
18. Refus P. Spalding	14,472	Col. O. H. Payne	666
19. Gen. Jax A. Garpield	18,806	D. C. Coolman	6,31
10. Handles	10,800	D. C. Coolman	6,31
11. 1864	the Democrats	elected two Congressmen	
Francis Le Blond in the Vth District, whose majority	was 2,091	and Wm. E. Finck in the XIIth District,	
Whose majority was 1,616			

INDIANA. STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State Notion Truster.
Anditor Thos. B. McCarty.
Thos. B. McCarty.
Treasurer General D. E. Williamson.
Supt. of Schools George W. Hoss.
In 1856 Gov. Morton's (Unionist) majority over Joseph
E. McDopald was 90 883 votes.

CONGRESS.

Union. Vote 1864.

1. Judges L.O. De Breuler 12 610 W. E. Niklack 14, 729

9. Gen. Walter Gresham 9,064 M. C. Kerr. 11, 337

3. Gen. M. C. Hunter 12,017 H. W. Harrington. 11, 173

4. Cod. Ira C. Grover 10,015 W. S. Holman. 9,349

5. George W. Julian. 13,252 Major N. I. Bundy 6,151

6. Gen. John Coburn. 18,885 Capt. John M. Lord. 10,888

7. Gen. H. D. Washburn 12,296 Solomo Claypool. 12,880

8. Godfore S. Orth. 13,353 John G. Pardoe. 12,340

9. Scheyler Cos/ra. 16,558 David Turpie. 14,576

10. Major Wm. Williams. 14,617 Robert Lowry. 14,977

11. Gen. Juo. P. C. Shauks, 15,637 B. R. Show. 13,83

At the County elections held in October, 1254, there were Union gains in all but two counties.

STATE TICKET.

Union.

Union.

Union.

Union.

Democrat.

S. C. Van Anenda.

R. W. Crosley.

Trensurer.

Major S. E. Rankin,

Attorney dieneral. F. B. Bissell,

Reg. Land Office. Col. C. C. Carpenter.

Rep'r Sap. Court. C. L. Linderman,

Cherk Sap. Court. C. L. Linderman,

At the last State election (for Judgeship) in 1965, the

Union candidate was elected by a majority of 21,692 votes.

Union candidate was elected by a majority of 21,092 votes.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Union.

Union.

CONGRESS.

Union.

NEBRASKA. STATE TICKET.

Auditor. John Gillespie. Prank Murphy.
Trensurer: Augustus Kountze. R. C. Jordan.
In 1805, an election for the same office was held, and the Union candidate for Auditor had 852 majority over his opponent. DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Heister Clymer had actually been a candidate for guber natorial honors.

The Rebels having failed on the field of battle, are now trying the field of politics. Their object is to get into Congress. Their tope is that Andrew Johnget into Congress. Their tope is that Andrew Johnget into Congress. Their tope is that Andrew Johnget into Congress.

Dem.

T. M. Marquette.

At the election for Delegate, in 1862, Daily's (Union) majority was 153, and at an election for the same office in 1864, Hitchcock (Union) had 793 majority. Butler, the Union candidate for Governor in June, 1866, had 145 majority over his opponent, Morton.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Dem. Independent.
A. S. Paddock. Geo. Francis Train. The election of a member of Congress by Nebraska is provisional for its admission as a State.

The four States whose tickets are thus given choose

The four States whose tickets are thus given choose 60 members of Congress, of which the Democrats have at present only 12, though they hope for a gain of 12 more. On the other hand, the Republican-Unionists hope to win as many. The contest will decide how far the Republican strength has been affected by the attempt of the President to make divisions in its ranks, and give a fresh inspiration to the work for November.

IOWA. MASS MEETING AT KEORUK-SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN A. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

QUENT, Ill., Monday, Cet. 8, 1886.

A mass meeting was held at Keokuk, Iowa, on Satarday, Oct. 6, when Gen. John Logan addressed the meeting. He is certainly one of the most effective stump speakers in the West, both in matter and manner. I give you some of the points of his speech. Mason has been committed; this is proved by the four years war, by the war debt, on our people, by the pensions, and the bounties that we pay to the desolate homes and crippled men in our midst, and by 300,000 soldiers' graves south of the Potomae and Ohio Rivers. Some one is guilty; who has committed this treason? Has it been the Republican, or Abolitionist, who during four years war fired a gun, or struck ablow against the Government? The Republicans invariably were found in defense of the Government. The Kepublicans were not the guilty ones who committed this treason, who did the Democracy. The speaker had belonged to the Democratic party, but he quit that party where it warred upon the Government. Every military or civil official, in the Confederacy was a Democrat; Jeff Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Floyd, Alex. Stephens and Gen. Lee. Point to any man who held a prominent place in the Southern Confederacy and you point to a Democrat. There was a loval party in the Government, for the Rebellion has been put down. The Southern Democrate did not put it down, for their arms and effects were against the Union. The Northern Democracy have not done it. As a Democrat he arrayed himself against trenson and traitors and joined the Union Republican party. There are two great parties—or a loyal, and one disloyal. The Democracy are not the loval party and in the South they were armed traitors. North they were in sympathy with them; the Republicans were the loyal party and with them all Union men should act; he showed in a clear and effective manner the presentation of the Republicans were the loyal party and with them all Union men should act; he should have 8 Representatives in Congress; while Californ

ANOTHER NEGRO MASSACRE.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 8, 1866. A secous disturbance occurred on Cat Island, 25 mile below here, on Saturday. About 50 negroes arred themselves, and started out, as some say, with the determination to slaughter all the whites. They first encountered Henry and Ike Turner and commenced firing on them. The latter returned the fire with revolvers, killing Bill Dixon, the negro leader, and another, and wounding three others. The negroes them fied. Henry Turner was slightly wounded in the head. The whites in the neighborhood then armed and went in pursuit; but after the death of their leader the negroes scattered through the country. Parties are now here in search of the ringleaders.